



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

One might well wonder how the person innocent of the lore of political philosophy could better prepare himself to be gripped by the logic of the honest nullifier than by following Professor Trent's advice; for surely the cunning argumentative snares are set in vain for the man who believes that sovereignty is divisible and a government can be based on agreement. In fact, he who believes that Calhoun's philosophical principles were sound and agrees with him in considering sovereignty a unit needs warning; for he can escape nullification or the madhouse only by seeing that the great Southern logician made false historical assumptions and could quote the scriptures of history to his purpose.

Of the seven statesmen whose lives are sketched in this volume, the first two belong to the nation; Jefferson was scarcely less of an American than Washington, and the two were in large measure free from the limitations of a narrow environment. The other five, Randolph, Calhoun, Toombs, Stephens and Davis are typical Southerners, whose manners and ideas illustrate the course of Southern history and the development of the pro-slavery spirit. Professor Trent has written an interesting and helpful book; but perhaps it is not too much to hope that he will sometime give us a more complete study of slavery as it showed itself in politics and statesmanship.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN.

Nicaragua: War of the Filibusters. By Judge DANIEL B. LUCAS, late President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, with introductory chapter by Hon. LEWIS BAKER, United States Minister to Central America; *The Nicaragua Canal*, by Hon. W. A. McCORKLE, Governor of West Virginia; *The Monroe Doctrine*, by J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, LL.D. Richmond, Va., B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1896. — 216 pp.

Such is the titlepage of a volume the various contents of which relate chiefly to Nicaragua. The part contributed by Judge Lucas, which forms about half of the book, possesses a certain historical interest, though it can scarcely be said to add anything to our knowledge of its subject — the filibustering expeditions of William Walker. Perhaps a better commentary could not be written on Walker, whom Judge Lucas calls "this Central American John Brown," than that which is furnished by Mr. Baker's introduction. On the 1st of May, 1896, Mr. Baker was awakened at San José, Costa Rica, by the firing of cannon and the noise of a brass band.

He subsequently learned that the demonstration was intended to celebrate the capture on that day, thirty-eight years before, of "el filibustéro Yankee William Walker." A man whose career was such that the people of Costa Rica have for nearly forty years continued to celebrate the anniversary of his capture and execution should scarcely need to be called "John Brown" in order to render him odious. The designation does not, however, appear to have been employed for precisely that purpose, but, rather, for the purpose of suggesting that both Brown and Walker are to be ascribed to the same cause, the one directly and the other indirectly. Brown was the product of "Abolitionism," and "Abolitionism," we are told, bred the "Slave Propaganda"; hence Walker, as a slave propagandist, was also the product of "Abolitionism." This course of reasoning, however, seems to be unnecessary to an explanation of Walker's career. He was of a restless disposition, fond of adventure and of notoriety, and reckless as to the means of gratifying his inclinations. That he believed himself to possess the sympathy of some persons of influence is not strange; but his lawless career produced, not only in Central America, but in all Spanish America, a feeling of distrust toward the United States, the traces of which appeared in many subsequent transactions. Nor were the ill effects of his course confined to the relations of the United States with Spanish America.

The chapter on the Nicaragua Canal, by Governor McCorkle, is, as he states, based on information "derived from general and official sources"; and he expresses his especial indebtedness to several persons, the first of whom is ex-Senator Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. The work advocates the construction of the canal with the assistance of the United States and the maintenance of its control by our government.

Dr. McLaughlin's discussion of the Monroe doctrine is brief, and is chiefly devoted to the Venezuelan question as it stood immediately after President Cleveland's special message of December, 1895, on the subject. The author's view of the message is expressed in the remark: "Certain individuals who haunt the stock markets have expressed dissent."

J. B. MOORE.